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JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted
to his care. Will give special attention to claims
against the government.
Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by
B. A. King.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the
public.
Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Ju-
liana street, two doors South of the "Mangel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBOROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mangel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his
care. Had not an adjoining room.
Having also been repeatedly increased to prosecute
claims against the Government, particular attention
will be given to the collection of Military claims of
all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, Military bounty,
etc., etc.
April 1, 1864.

ESPIE M. ALSEP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business
entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining coun-
ties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, etc., etc.,
especially collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two
doors South of the "Mangel House." Jan. 22, 1864.

TIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South
of the "Mangel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining
counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south
of the "Mangel House," opposite the residence of
Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
Office second door North of the Mangel
House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted
to his care.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the residence of
Mrs. Tate. Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several
Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to
his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of
Bedford and vicinity. Office next door to the
Hotel of John C. Black.
June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders
his professional services to the citizens of Bedford
and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly oppo-
site the Mangel House, of B. A. King.
Bedford, February 22, 1864.

T. N. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHOOLBOURNE, PA.
Tenders his professional services to the people of
this county and vicinity. Office in the room for-
merly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.
Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford
county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bed-
ford, where he may at all times be found by person
wishing to see him, unless absent upon business
pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully solicit consignments of Hides and
Shorn, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds
of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE.
REFERENCES.
PHILADELPHIA, Bedford, Bedford,
Philip Ford & Co., Hon. John Mann,
Bedford & Hough, Hon. W. T. Daugherty,
and Young & Bros., B. F. Meyers.
January 1, 1864—11.

LEONARD, J. J. SCHULTZ,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN.
GEOGRAPHY bought and sold, collections made
and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

C. N. BROWN, J. G. MANNING, JR.,
DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mecha-
nical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed,
and warranted.
Terms—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accom-
modate the public in the best manner and on the
most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. May 9, 1862.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
1 OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE,
ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms—reasonable.
H. C. REAMER.
December 9, 1864.

Select Poetry.

The Song of Union Prisoners FROM DIXIE'S SUNNY LAND.

AIR—"TWENTY YEARS AGO."
[This song is a savage satire upon the War De-
partment, which might have delivered our suffering
soldiers from the horrors of southern prisons, long
ago, and it is insisted upon the exchange of black
for white men.]
Dear friends and fellow soldiers brave,
Come listen to our song,
About the rebel prisons,
And our agonies there so long;
Yet our wretched state and hardships great,
No one can understand,
But those who have endured this fate,
In Dixie's sunny land.

When captured by the cavalry (1),
They stripped us to the skin,
But failed to give us back again,
The value of a pin,
Except some lousy tags of gray,
Discarded by their hand,
And thus commenced our prison life,
In Dixie's sunny land.

With a host of guards surrounding us,
Each with a loaded gun,
We were stationed in an open place,
Exposed to rain and sun;
No tent or roof to shelter us;
We lay upon the sand—
Thus did by side great numbers die
In Dixie's sunny land.

This was the daily "bill of fare,"
In that seething saloon—
No sugar, tea, or coffee there,
At midday, night or noon;
But "a pint of meal, ground cob and all,"
Was served to every man,
And for want of fire we ate it raw
In Dixie's sunny land.

We were by these poor rations soon
Reduced to skin and bone,
A lingering starvation—worse
Than death itself you can not own.
There hundreds lay, both night and day,
By fit to weak to stand,
Till death relieved their sufferings
In Dixie's sunny land.

We poor survivors of war were tried,
By many a threat and bribe,
To desert our glorious "Union cause,"
And join the rebel triad;
Though we were to leave the place,
We let them understand,
"We had rather die than thus disgrace
Our flag" in Dixie's land.

Thus dreary days and nights rolled by—
Weeks, months and months untold,
Until that happy time arrived
When we were all paroled;
We landed at Annapolis,
A wretched looking band,
But glad to be alive and free
From Dixie's sunny land.

How like a dream those days now seem,
In retrospective view,
As we regain our waning strength,
All dressed in "Union Blue"—
The old we wear out bitter foe
Shall not have long to stand,
We'll pay it with a vengeance soon
In Dixie's sunny land.

A Dutchman's Opinion of the War.

Errors:—I s'pose I hef so much fite to say
sunding as older men who bays his daxes and
sticks up by de constitution. I goes in for de
Union altogether, and don't haf nothin to do mit
tem old Copperheads dat goes around humbug-
gin de beebies. Dat ish not my style—O, no! I
dells you not I do. Ven dish war begins to
booke out, I calls my son Shorge. "Come here,
you Shorge," I sez. He cambed. "Shorge,"
I sez, "even you was a little pay I gives you de
name ov Shorge Washington, because he was a
guide man vat lites his country. Now, here ish
anuder man pegaw between Uncle Sam and
some more old raskals, and I vant you to put
your gun across your pack and den shoulder
your knapsack, and go and fite tay and be so
good a man as he vas." Vell, off he goes and
bury son day makes him a corporal and now
he rices a letter on me and sez he hef a good
chance to pe made captain so soon as his tor-
gones. My Shorge is no growant. I dells you
he vil fite so as de troyel, I see him fite a pay
more as he pig as himself. Vell, ven he goes
mit de papers I dells him he shall fite home on
me and let me know vat he does, and how many
parties dey hit, and how many repels dey
dats kill and how many repels kill den and
how many den de repels out, and vat de Shorge
says is apout, and vat de generals say apout,
and vat Shoff Davis ish apout, and sh apout
everyting. O, vorse, I dells some ov dese fings
to de papers, but dey ish all lies. I pieves not
more fings from de fool ov dem. I see dem
make it up down in der cellar. I dink dey
do not know more apout it ash I do.

My Shorge ish der rite on de ship, and sees
it mit his own eyes; dat ish besser ash peen in
a cellar; and if he rices sum dings I shure is
his shust so. Vell, py and py he rices me a letter.
"My dear fadder," he sez, "I hef no more fite."
All rite. I send him a box so pig as a parrot,
mit soukroot and polonies, and orezels and
kase, and all vat ish good. Vell, bury soon he
rices anuder letter. "My dear fadder," he sez,
"I hef no kleeze." All rite. I dells my old
voman, and she sent him shirts and shuckings
and trawers, and buper collers more ash two
men could lift. Vell, I vant, a letter gones—
"My dear fadder," he sez, "I hef no money."
Dis ish all de noos I got from him so far. I
hin see how dings go on bury vell myself, and
I dells you how I dink dis var ish managed.
Some feller shumps up and vants to pe a Shene-
ral. All rite. Vell, he goes round to his friend
—Congressman, and gadders and under drees,
and sez, "I goes into a Sheneral." All rite,
vorse vell. "Now, you must speak to Ot Ape,
and dells him vat I vants." Dis ish again, and
den dey goes to Ot Ape and sez, "there ish a
mighty smart man, and you shall make him
for a Sheneral. I hef more Shenerals as I
knows vat to do mit," sez Ot Ape. "Never
mind," dey sez, "desh feller ish shudder dan all
ov dem," and dey budder and budder, till Ot
Ape he sez, "Go to de troyel and make him a
Sheneral." All rite again. Vell, so soon ash
he gets to pe a Sheneral, he but on some new
glorie, mit a kapped bound ov gilded brass on
de shoulders, and gits some more fellers mit
new glorie and gilded brass, den ish de shuff-
and dey ride mit down together, and daks gounment
ov de army. Den, as de next ding ish, de man
has to back up dere dings, and off dey goes—
Vell, dey marches into dey gones de a buper vorse
dere is plenty ov vikes and d de Sheneral
sez, "Hail! I dinks we shup here; dish ish a
good bostion." So dey shup dere dish de vikes
ish gones, and so dey keep a motion round,
mit py and py dey gones near de enemy.

Vell, as soon as de Sheneral hears dat, he
sends out some men to see vorse dey ish and
how many dey ish ov dem. So one man gets a
little vay and gones pack, and sez dere's apout a
hundred tousand; den anuder gones a fiddle near-
er and sez apout Bity tousand; and anuder
gones near on dem and sez swynskit tousand;
den ven dey all gones pack de Sheneral gones
up all doggedder vat dey haf seen, and if de vikes
ish nearly gones, he sez, "De enemy ish in
grate-force—I dink we shange our base." But
if de vikes ish bury berty, he sez, "Go long,
vorse felle dese faskals ash de bices! and den
he prings his sogers all in one bide and dells dem,
"Gone around my poy! ve gits dem repels fad!"
and den he buis some der pig gones on a
hill, and under den to fite off like de troyel
and dey fite off-hand, all among de drees. Vell,
bresently de repels hear de noos, and dey gones
up and fite off bang, bang, bang; and ven de
Sheneral sees de smoke, he says, "Poy, go in
dere!" and dey go in dere too. Den de repels
gones around de goner, and if dere ish any
more poyes left dey go in dere, and so dey go on
fien dit it gits dark, and if dey lick de repels
dey call it victory, and if de repels lick dem
dey call it strategy. But it de repels fide dey
dett lick, dey sends out a man mit a hiddle
flag, and he hollers, "S'hop! I vants to see
your Sheneral," and he speaks mit him, and
gits him Shoff Davis's gouniments and lopes
he ish vell, and his madder ish vell, and his
gouniment ish vell, and all de udder fadder,
and asks him if he pe so good as to shup fien!
A fiddle dit he puries some ted men, den dey on
agin. Und den de Sheneral sez, "O, yes!" and
dey dakes a trick all de way, and he sends his
gouniments to Shoff Davis and his mudder,
and his grand mudder, and de rest ov dem; and
py and py de repels leaves der dem to pory
demselves, and goes off mit his pack, and
pagge, and army and all he can shuck. Den de
Sheneral rices home a long letter on Ot Ape,
and sez ve lick de repels shust now, and gits
dem all to bices, and dakes de orders for bri-
ceners. But if dey don't lick de repels he sez,
"Yesterday de enemy gones in front ov me,
apout two millions more as I vas; I fite mit
him, and trive him away, and now I go off
and gits him, and lick him so as he never vas!"
And so he goes and gits a rot vat behint him
in de front. Vell, now I shup. I haf dells vat
I dinks apout var, and b'raps I am so much rite
as udder beebies.

There is no sort of men in all this country
who ought to be so thoroughly despised by
good soldiers as the war snaks. These crea-
tures are the meanest cowards alive—they cry
out war but do not go. They drink for blood
but shudder at the thought of spilling one drop
of their own. They want the rebels extermin-
ated but won't help to exterminate them.
They are opposed to "compromising with traitors,"
but afraid to fight them. They are great
friends of the soldier, but never go to
help him on the field of battle. They "sup-
port the government," by stealing from it.
They believe that every citizen owes it service,
therefore they give it their breath, but demand
that all others shall give their bodies. They
hold that it is our solemn duty to carry on the
war as long as there is a man or a dollar left;
but their duty consists not in going themselves,
but in dunning everybody else who don't go.
They believe all Democrats to be traitors, and
they would like to see all of them drafted and
put in the army, because the worst traitors
always make the best soldiers.

These are the views and the characteristics
of the war snaks—the meanest, the most com-
pulsive, the most hypocritical, the most un-
pleasant, the most cowardly creatures alive;
creatures for whom every brave and manly
soldier must feel the utmost contempt.

It is hardly necessary to add what is well
known to all that the war snaks are unnumbered
and enthusiastic in the support of Lincoln.—Ex.

A farmer wanted a farm hand and was
applied to by an Irishman, who wished to be
taken on trial. The farmer objected to engag-
ing Pat on the ground that two Irishmen pre-
viously in his employ had died on his hands—
"This ye object to hiring me for that, do ye?"
said Pat. "Faith and I can bring ye recomen-
dations from many a place where I've worked,
that I never played sich a trick." Pat was en-
gaged.

When a man gets too much old Bourbon
into his head, instead of saying he is drunk, as
heretofore, he is now said to be "Johnsonized,"
in compliment to "loyal" Andy Johnson at the
inauguration.

GOTLIEB KLOBEYER.

THE DESTINY OF JOSEPHINE.

The history of Napoleon is to be written,
and by an American. The world has been am-
used with fables of this man of destiny, which
have been transmitted as heir looms until they
have reached him who now sits upon the throne
of France, and is pleased with the title, "the
man of destiny."

This, though a favorite idea with every class
of Frenchmen, undoubtedly arose from the story
of Josephine, and through her attachment to
Napoleon. Though her simple story is smothered
in the more brilliant one of her husband
yet it is well known that long before Napoleon's
adventures claimed him for the destiny he finally
accomplished, it was a common story in Paris
that we are about to tell.

It was while almost a child that Josephine,
in some of her wanderings with her school fel-
lows, came across a vagrant gipsy, or fortune
teller. The woman, attracted in some way to-
ward the beautiful child, insisted on telling her
fortune, even against her will and without re-
ward. She told her that she would soon be a
wife, a widow, and afterwards queen of France.
The prediction in itself was common enough,
but, as simple as it was, it had its effect upon
Josephine, who immediately embraced it as a
fact, and could for a long time think of nothing
else.

When the fulfillment came to the first part
of the prediction, it of course strengthened her
in the belief of the rest; and even when in pri-
son, under sentence of death, and her hat was
taken from her because she was to die in the
morning, she bade her friends have courage,
that it would not be so, and that she would sit
upon that throne, then in ruins beneath the
bloody feet of Robespierre; and when the thral-
lers, called upon her to name her heirs, she
informed them that they might be ready when she
was queen, she did so, and her nomination was fi-
nally fulfilled to the letter.

On that very night Robespierre fell. Had
his downfall occurred one week earlier Josephine's
husband would not have been one of his vic-
tims; but he lived one day longer, she would
have been another of them.

There was but little lapse of time between
her liberation from prison and her marriage to
Napoleon, and it was by the influence she ex-
erted that he was appointed to the command of
the army in Italy; after which the path that
led them upward was clear and open, until the
destiny which she had insisted upon was ac-
complished, and the crown of France was placed
upon her head.

But there was one thing more that Josephine
had foretold for herself, which was the
loss of the power and rank to which she
was so wonderfully elevated; and still
while she brooded over this, Napoleon, who
was her lord gathering new power and yielding
to new ambitions, she tried to crush it, and to
point out what should be its true aim; but he
was an emperor, and desired to be the founder
of a new empire.

How well her instincts told her that the time
was rapidly approaching when that ambition
would make a fatal mistake! There came
the close of the campaign of 1809, and she
saw that the hour was approaching still nearer
that was to seal both their fates. There was
no longer the confidence of the past between
them; no longer the seeking of sympathy and
aid.

It was on the 29th of November, 1809, and
the court was especially gay in honor of the
visit of the king of Saxony. Josephine sat
at the window of her boudoir, looking
out on the river, when she heard a step at
the door, and rose to receive Napoleon, who caught
her in his arms with more of an olden time
embrace than she had known for months. She
led him to the sofa on which she had been sit-
ting, and seated herself by his side. For a
few moments there was silence, and he spoke:
"Josephine, you have been weeping; are you
unhappy?"
"No, sire, not with you."
"Nonsense, Josephine; whom do you call
sire? Of late you are making these forms over-
shadow all our happiness."
"Then why should they not be forgotten by
both? You have now reached that point of uni-
on that should content you. Will you turn
the unquiet god from your bosom and own your
own happiness?"
"You misunderstand me, lady," he said,
quickly rising from his seat and leaning against
the window. "I am seeking nothing for myself,
but everything for France."
"Is it for France, Napoleon," she said, draw-
ing close to his side and taking his hand in hers,
"that you would part away from you not only
a true wife, but a true friend? Think not that
I am offering no protest to your will; but oh,
sire, examine well your heart before you act."
He stood silent while she was speaking, and
then, with face turned full upon the stream-
ing moonlight, he drew away his hands. She
went on.

"And oh, sire, believe me, that though I am
to leave your throne and your side, I shall never
cease to love you too deeply for my peace.
Therefore it is that I plead that you look well
into your heart before you yield your future to
bui councils."
He drew quickly from the window and walk-
ed forward to the centre of the room.
"You cannot sympathize with me, madame;
I act only with reason. The good of an in-
dividual must yield to the good of France.—
Farewell!"
"Stop," said she, and Josephine stepped quick-
ly across the room and caught his arm drawing
him, as she did so, again to the window. "Do
you see that star?" and she pointed to one of
marked brightness. "That is my destiny. By
it you have risen. To it was promised a throne.
Through me you have accomplished it, part
from me and you fall. Yes, fall to die in sor-
row, neglect, and exile! Remember this, Na-

poleon, and remember these words when it is
too late to recall the act that no words of mine
can prevent."

Napoleon gazed almost in terror at her who
stood like a prophetess gazing out with eyes of
fire upon the heavens, and then with a heart
clouded almost to sickness, he turned away and
left the room without a word.

Ten days passed before he had nerve to strike
the blow that broke the golden chain that bound
them, and from that moment, as he afterwards
confessed at St. Helena, the fall of Napoleon
began, till he died a broken hearted exile upon
an island in mid-ocean.

NEGRO EQUALITY:--THE WHOLE THING OUT.

In a late debate in the Senate of the United
States, Mr. Sumner indicated quite distinctly
that the object of himself and friends in their
efforts in behalf of the negro, will not cease
till perfect equality is effected—here is his:

Mr. H. (Rep. Mass.) advanced the
proposition, holding that both Houses ought to
admit the members from Louisiana, each with-
out consulting the other. In the course of Mr.
Henderson's remarks a short dialogue took place
between him and Mr. Sumner. Mr. H. (Rep.
Mass.) inquired of Mr. Sumner if he believed the
Southern States were out of the Union.

Mr. Sumner (Rep. Mass.) said he did not.
They had never been out of the Union.

Mr. Henderson (Rep. Mo.) inquired if that
was so, why not let Louisiana be represented
in Congress?

Mr. Sumner replied because the government
of that State had been subverted, and there
was really no government there now.

Mr. Henderson said the loyal men of Loui-
siana had recognized the existing government.
Then why should not the Senator recognize it?

Mr. Sumner (Rep. Mass.) said that when the
loyal men, white and black, recognized it, he
would do so, not until then.

Mr. Henderson (Rep. Mo.) Does the Senator
from Massachusetts assert that Congress
has a right to interfere with the right of suf-
frage?

Mr. Sumner replied that under the Consti-
tution a Republican form of government was
guaranteed to the citizens of every State. It
was the duty of Congress to guarantee perfect
and complete freedom from all oppression and
equality before the law to every man.

Mr. Henderson said that if no State govern-
ment was Republican in form that did not per-
mit negroes to vote, then the majority of the
States in the Union were not Republican in
form, and Mr. Sumner ought to move for the
exclusion of the Senators from Connecticut,
New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Mis-
souri and Maryland, and many other States.
He (Mr. Sumner) would have a very small
Union before he got through. While Mr.
Henderson was speaking of the rights reserved
to the States by the Constitution, Mr. Sumner
said: May I ask the Senator if he remembers
the words of George Washington, when he
transmitted the Constitution of the United
States to Congress, when he undertook to de-
clare the desire which the Federal Congress had
nearest its heart to see these States consolida-
ted into one?

Mr. Henderson—"The Union is consolida-
ted," he said, "and that is the union I am in
favor of."

Mr. Sumner said the government in Loui-
siana that Mr. Henderson was in favor of was
oligarchy, and he was opposed to any such
thing as this. The trouble in Louisiana was
that all the loyal citizens were not allowed to
vote.

Mr. Henderson—What does the Senator
mean by all the loyal citizens?

Mr. Sumner—ALL THE BLACKS OF
THAT STATE.

If you see half a dozen faults in a wo-
man, you may rest assured she has a half do-
zen virtues to counterbalance them. We love
your faulty women, and fear your faultless
women. When you see what is termed a fault-
less woman, dread her as you would a beauti-
ful snake. The power of concealing the de-
fects which she must have, is of itself a serious
vice.

A colored man has been drawn juror in
Providence, R. I., and will take his seat. It
has been customary, when a colored man's
name was drawn to pass it over but now a new
course is to be pursued. A similar case oc-
curred in Brooklyn a few weeks ago. The
man was permitted to retire as no negroes had
served in that capacity.

They launched a steamer in Boston late-
ly and called her the Ben. Butler, but that il-
lustrious character having since fallen into dis-
grace, she has been re-christened the Everett.

There are six colored churches in Sava-
nna. Three of them have large and splendid
organs. The pastors are colored men. Another
proof of the hardships that the negro suffers
from the "galling chains of slavery."

A schoolmar in England has adopted a
new and novel mode of punishment. If the
boys disobey the rules she stands them on
their heads and pours cold water into their
trowsers legs.

Parson Brownlow is making a pretty
thing out of the war. Twenty-five thousand
dollars damages have just been awarded him.

There are now nine hundred and thirteen
National Banks in the country. Many State
institutions are constantly making their applica-
tions to be included among the number.

An Academy to teach Indians to cook is to
be established in New York.

The hall in the Patent Office building,
where the Inauguration Ball was danced, is two
hundred and eighty feet long by sixty wide.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT LAW.

The amendments to the Enrollment Law,
finally passed Congress on the day before the
adjournment. The bill makes some important
changes, and as everybody is interested in this
matter we annex a synopsis of the leading fea-
tures of the new law:—

All volunteers, substitutes, representatives,
or otherwise, hereafter mustered into the mili-
tary or naval service, shall be credited to the
ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment
sub-districts where such persons belong by ac-
tual residence—if having a residence within the
United States. In other words, every man is
counted as the property of some community—
a sort attached to the soil.

Non-commissioned officers, and privates who
enlisted in 1862 and 1863, for the unexpired
terms of companies, regiments and battalions,
shall be mustered out with their respective or-
ganizations, and such as have been detained in
service since the organizations in which they
enlisted were mustered out, shall be immediately
discharged.

The States, districts and sub-districts shall
be credited respectively for all men furnished
since the commencement of the war, for any pe-
riod of service not less than three months, re-
ducing the same to years, but such credits shall
not be applied to the end of December 31, 1864.
Persons of foreign birth who have resided
for four years in the United States previous to
arriving at the age of 21, shall be enrolled and
subject to draft.

Substitutes, when mustered in, except the
principal from service for the period for which
he was drafted.

A person drafted for one year and furnishing
a substitute for three years shall be exempt for
the latter period.

County brokers must procure a permit from
the Secretary of War, by filing proof of his
loyalty and giving bond to the amount of \$50,
\$100, \$500, or \$1,000, according to the amount
of bounty he is to receive.

Recruiting agents who enlist insane
persons, convicts, or persons under indictment
for felony, shall be punished by fine and im-
prisonment, and any officer knowingly mustering
in a deserter, insane or intoxicated person
or a minor without consent, shall be dishonor-
ably dismissed. Principals who put in insuffi-
cient substitutes shall be notified within thirty
days, so that their places may be properly
supplied.

In addition to other lawful penalties for de-
sertion from the military and naval service,
all deserters who shall not report themselves
to a provost marshal within 60 days shall be
deemed to have voluntarily abandoned the
rights of citizenship and their rights to become
citizens. This also applies to all persons who
depart the jurisdiction or go beyond the limits
of the United States, after being enrolled, with
intent to avoid any draft order.

The Presidential appoint assistant provost
marshals, with duties intermediate between the
Provost Marshal General and district provost
marshals.

Recruiting in rebel States is prohibited.
The act to take effect after its passage, but
not to postpone or interfere with the impending
draft

End of the war, the beginning of Democratic Ascendency.

Some of the short-sighted opponents of the Democratic party, imagine that its existence depends upon the success of the Southern revolution. They forget that it was the inauguration of that revolution which confirmed in the hands of their own party the power which it had obtained by the votes of a minority of the people of the Union. They forget that when the Southern states seceded, twenty-two Democratic Senators were taken out of the U. S. Senate, and some sixty Democratic members out of the lower house of Congress. They forget that owing to these facts, they have been able to hood-wink a sufficient number of fools in the North into the belief that the Democratic party is responsible for the Southern revolution, to enable them to carry elections in half a dozen doubtful states. They forget that the war has given them engines all powerful for the crushing of their political opponents—a moneyed aristocracy, a system of civil espionage, a vast army subject to their dictation, and unlimited means for corrupting the people. Their three hundred thousand officeholders, each one, on an average, able to control a half dozen votes, were alone capable of giving them the two millions, one hundred thousand votes cast for Lincoln. Thus, it will be seen, the revolution in the South, has enabled them to hold power, whilst, *per contra*, it has prevented the Democracy from attaining it. Hence, it is plain that the sooner the war ends, the better for the Democratic party. For just so soon as the immense patronage attendant upon its prosecution and the appliance of force for the use of which the Southern revolution has given the Administration a plausible excuse, shall have fallen from the hands of the abolition party, just so soon will that party sink beneath the scorn and hatred of an outraged and well-nigh ruined people. Mark our words, the end of the war, is the beginning of Democratic ascendancy. May the God of nations grant that that end shall soon come!

EDITORIAL MELAUGE.

Fallen—Richmond and the price of cotton.

Risen—the hopes of the Democracy. Let the war end and the Abolition reign of terror must end with it.

Captured—the nest of the “rebellion”—but the bird that sat therein has flown to his eyrie in the mountains.

The fattened ox is gayest just before the slaughter, and Abolitionism rejoices most, now that it is nearest its grave.

It is said that 22,000 negroes have already been put in the Southern army. They outrank the white “rebels.”

The Legislature of Minnesota has passed an amendment to the Constitution of that state, allowing negroes to vote.

Barnum, the showman, is a candidate for the legislature in Connecticut. He evidently wants to select a specimen of yankee legislators for his museum.

Rev. S. J. Berlin will re-open the “Bedford Classical Institute” on the 18th inst. See advertisement in this week’s paper.

Owing to some mistake in the mails, the advertisement of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, did not reach us at the proper time. To make amends, we place it at our editorial head. The institution is one of the best of the kind in the country.

A gentleman whose diet was confined to fish, exclaimed, “I am reduced to a mere shadow! The *scaly* veg!”

“O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursel’s as others see us!” might well be said by certain turncoats who, like the dogs they are, return to their own vomit again.

The following puts us *hors de combat*: What color, sir, should be a horse, That’s yours, and yours alone? D’you give it up? Why, sir, of course, That horse should be your *rean*.

The Hancock (O.) Courier says: “If Andy Johnson is to be regarded as a part of the ‘government,’ we should say the government had ‘gone to pot!’”

Mr. Jonathan C. Dicken, of C. Valley tp., was killed, some days ago, by a kick from a horse. He was found lying on the ground, with his skull fractured.

If you want a first rate cigar, call on J. Henry Hutton, two doors South of the Post Office. Hutton is the man to accommodate you.

E. F. Kerr, Esq., has been appointed attorney to the Commissioners and Poor Directors, vice M. A. Points, removed. Samuel Beckley, of St. Clair tp., has been appointed Poor Director, vice Hiram Davis, resigned. These are both excellent appointments.

Mr. Samuel Deibaugh, the newly appointed Steward of the Poor House, took possession of the premises, on the first instant. Mr. Deibaugh, it is conceded, on all sides, will make an excellent officer. His character as an honest man, is without blemish.

What will the copperheads say now? was the exultant question of some of the ignorant bigots in this town, when the news of the fall of Richmond was announced. We don’t know what the copperheads will say, but we know what the Democrats will do—put your contemptible faction out of power at the first election after the war is over. What will you say then?

Connecticut has gone Abolition as usual, and will continue to do so just so long as its going so pays the manufacturers.

THE WAR.

EXCITING NEWS!

Three Days Hard Fighting.

Thousands of Prisoners Taken.

Dispatches from the President, Secretary of War, &c., &c.,

WASHINGTON, April 1, 11 o’clock, A. M.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

The following dispatch from the President received to-night, shows that the desperate struggle between our forces and the enemy continues undecided, although the advantage appears to be on our side.

CITY POINT, April 1, 5:30, P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

A dispatch just received, shows that Sheridan, aided by Warren, had, at 2 o’clock P. M., pushed the enemy back so as to retake the five forts, and bring his own Headquarters up to B—

The five forts were barricaded by the enemy and were carried by Diven’s division of Cavalry.

This part of the enemy seem now to be trying to work along the White Oak road to join the main force in front of Gen. Grant, while Sheridan and Warren are pressing them as closely as possible.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 6 o’clock, A. M.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

A dispatch just received from General Grant’s Adjutant General, at City Point, announces the triumphant success of our Army after three days of hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides exhibited unsurpassed valor.

CITY POINT, April 2, 5:30, A. M.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant states that Sheridan’s Cavalry and Infantry have carried all before them, having captured a wagon train and several batteries of Artillery.

The prisoners captured in all, amount to several thousand.

T. S. BOWERS, Adt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 11 o’clock, A. M.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

The following telegram from the President dated at 8:30 this morning, gives the latest intelligence from the front.

A furious battle was raging with continued success to the Union arms.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, April 2, 8:30 A. M.

E. M. Stanton:

Last night Gen. Grant telegraphed that Gen. Sheridan with his Cavalry and the 5th Corps had captured 3 brigades of Infantry, a train of wagons, several batteries, and several thousand prisoners. This morning General Grant having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphs as follows: “Both Wright and Hart got through the enemy’s lines. The battle now rages furiously. Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th Corps, and Miles’ Division of the 2nd Corps which was sent in here since one o’clock this A. M., is now sweeping down from the west and all now looks highly favorable.—General Ord is engaged, but I have not yet heard the result in his front.”

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 12:30 P. M.

The President subjoins a Telegram giving the latest news from the front.

CITY POINT, April 2, 11—A. M.

Dispatches come in frequently: All is going on finely. Hart, Wright and Ord, extending from the Appomattox to Hatcher’s Run have all broken through the enemy’s entrenched lines taking some forts, some guns, and prisoners.—Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th Corps and part of the 2nd is coming in from the west in the enemy’s flank and Wright is already tearing up the South side Railroad.

A. LINCOLN.

THE VERY LATEST.

Not Less than 12,000 Prisoners Captured—Fifty Pieces of Artillery Taken.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 11 P. M., April 2—Major Gen. Dix, New York: The following telegrams from the President report the condition of affairs at half-past 4 o’clock this afternoon.

E. M. STANTON, Sec’y of War.

CITY POINT, Va., April 2, 2 P. M.—To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—At 10 45 A. M. General Grant telegraphs as follows: “Everything has been carried from the left of the Ninth Corps.”

“The Sixth Corps alone captured more than 3,000 prisoners.”

“The Second and Twenty-Fourth Corps, both captured forts, guns and prisoners from the enemy, but I cannot tell the numbers.”

“We are now closing around the works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well.”

“I have not yet heard from Gen. Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to T. Banks’ house, near the Boydton road about three miles southwest of Petersburg.”

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, April 2, 8:30 P. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—At 4:30 P. M. to-day, General Grant telegraphs as follows: “We are now up, and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg to the river above.”

“The whole captures since the army started out will not amount to less than 12,000 men, and probably 50 pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns accurately, however.”

“A portion of Gen. Foster’s Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps made a most gallant charge this afternoon and captured a very important fort from the enemy with its entire garrison.”

“All seems well with us, and everything is quiet just now.”

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The long threatened advance of Grant’s army has at length been made. On Tuesday last, Grant concentrated all his available troops at Hatcher’s Run, seven miles south of Petersburg, the extreme left of his line. All the white troops on the north side of the James crossed over to the south bank, and the intrench-

ments at Deep Bottom were left in charge of the negro soldiers. In front of Petersburg and along the Appomattox the Federal lines were weakened, all the available troops being sent to the left. Sheridan’s cavalry and all the cavalry which had before been in Grant’s army, were sent to Hatcher’s Run. On Tuesday night Grant had a column of seventy thousand in position to advance against the Southside railroad, which is seven miles west of the Federal camp on Hatcher’s Run.

It was hoped that this sudden movement would surprise the Confederates. Constant attacks were made during Monday and Tuesday upon the Confederate works in front of Fort Steadman. These were to cover the advance. Grant’s plan was to move his infantry west from Hatcher’s Run, and endeavor to strike the Southside railroad, at a point fifteen miles southwest of Petersburg. Sheridan with the cavalry was to make a detour farther to the southward; pass through Dinwiddie Court House, thirteen miles south of Petersburg, and endeavor to cut the railroad at Burkesville, thirty miles west of Petersburg, where it joins the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad. The columns moved forward at three o’clock on Wednesday morning. Hatcher’s Run was crossed without any opposition from the Confederates. Sheridan marched south towards Dinwiddie Court House, and it is reported he reached that place by noon on Wednesday. As Sheridan however, at once cut himself loose from the rest of the Federal army, and has no communication with City Point, there has been no authentic information from him since he left Hatcher’s Run.

The Federal infantry columns turned westward from Hatcher’s Run towards the Southside railroad. It began to rain almost as soon as they started. The Confederate pickets were found two miles from Hatcher’s Run, and five miles east of the railroad. These pickets were driven a mile and fell back to a strong line of Confederate works, four miles from the railroad. The rain continued and grew more heavy. The Confederates had discovered Grant’s movement and hurried forward reinforcements. The Federal advance was checked; fighting became repeated charges were made to break the Confederate line; the charges were repulsed; one Federal division lost four hundred men; and on Thursday morning the Federal column was still checked by the Confederates. Twenty-four hours, marching had advanced it but two miles, and everything that happened after Thursday morning is involved in the greatest mystery. Announcements of heavy and continuous rains are all that we receive from City Point.

On Wednesday night an artillery bat the began in front of Fort Steadman at Petersburg. Heavy cannonading continued until two o’clock on Thursday morning. Our intelligence from there closed at two o’clock, and we know nothing of what happened afterwards.

The Federal troops have evacuated Eastport, Huntsville, Decatur, Dalton, and all their posts in Northern Alabama and Georgia. There are now no Federal troops south of Chattanooga.

The Confederates made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Cumberland, on Thursday night; captured and burned a passenger train, and escaped.—Age.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the Bedford Bar, held at the office of J. R. Darborough, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His providence, to take from our midst our late lamented friend and officer of the Court, Hon. Samuel Davis, after a long life of usefulness, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost one who was an ornament to society, an honest, upright, christian gentleman, and a faithful conscientious officer, and that we mourn his loss to the community in which he filled such an important position, both as a public officer and private citizen.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar attend the funeral service in a body, to pay to his memory their last tribute of respect.

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved family of the deceased, our sincere sympathy and regard and our earnest hopes that they may be able to bear up under their heavy affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these proceedings be published in the “Gazette” and “Inquirer,” and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

A. KING, Pres’t.

JNO. LUTZ, Sec’y.

Success of the 7-30 Loan.

Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these Peoples’ Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during forty-three days they subscribed and paid the cash down for one hundred and sixty million dollars of the 7-30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865, they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

JUSTICES ELECT.—By the Act of Assembly, those persons recently elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, are required to notify the Prothonotary within thirty days of their acceptance. This has been done in but a few cases. It should be attended to at once, so that I can inform the Governor and obtain the Commissions.

O. E. SHANNON.

“PEACE.”

The following is an extract from Greeley’s peace articles in the *Tribune*, of the 20th inst: “We are confident that the rebellion is crushed, and further bloodshed needless. Only let President Lincoln evince an earnest desire that the war shall now end—let him appeal to the people of the South to stay this useless, wasteful effusion of blood and throw himself on the clemency of the country, and we firmly believe that the next thirty days may see the close of the war.”

This means that the Abolition party shall get ready to veer around, as soon as the war closes, take possession of the peace platform, and then cause the war into ignominy—all to be on the popular side. Following up the *Tribune*, the *Washington Chronicle* says: “In our judgment, the only way to attain these results is by the exercise of a wise and liberal policy towards the southern people. The spirit of revenge must have no place in our treatment of them. Luckily, policy and expediency call for the exercise of magnanimity and liberty. Cupidity and cruelty may demand indiscriminate confiscations and relentless persecutions; but a wise and humane Government will turn a deaf ear to such counsels. In no other way can the country escape all the horrors of a protracted financial revolution. Expediency and duty are always in harmony, but it is often in human affairs that the parallel is so unmistakable.”

—DIED—

DEVORE.—At his residence in Londonderry township, on the 21st of March, last, Jacob Devore, aged seventy-seven years, six months and fifteen days.

POTTER.—March 12, 1865 in Altoona, Pa., after a brief illness of croup and infusion on the brain, Nevada Lurena, youngest daughter of John J. and Sarah Potter, aged 3 years, 6 m. and 7 days.

HUNT.—Maggie Sill Hunt, daughter of Rev. B. H. and Ruie V. Hunt, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, in Schellsburg, Pa., on Friday, March 31st, aged 1 year, 2 months and 1 day.

“Two little waxen hands,
Folded soft and silently;
Two little crowned eyes
Looking out no more for me;
Two little snowy cheeks,
Dimpled-dented nevermore;
Two little trodden shoes,
That will never touch the floor:
Broken toys about the room,
Apron folded, snowy white;
These are left me—only these—
Of her angel presence bright.
Two little silver wings,
Softly fluttered to and fro,
Two tiny velvet hands
Beckon still to me below;
Two tender angel eyes
Watch me ever earnestly;
Thro’ the loop-holes of the stars—
Maggie’s looking out for me.”

MOTHER.

Packages in Adams’ Express Office.

Bedford, April 1, 1865.

MONEY.

David Zimmers, John Rininger,
Levinia Linsey, Mary Kegg,
Isaac Cobler, Sarah A. Wogan,
David Darr, Charles Bush,
Barbara Allison, August Hildebrand,
John Rininger, J. H. King,
Rebecca Bowers, Anne Crouse,
Catherine Cobler, Rebecca Lingenfelter,
Anne C. Hartgeand, Francis A. Warner,
Rosanna Smith, Cascinda Trail,
Rev. Samuel Lowery, Michael Carpenter,
John Whetstone, John S. Hetrick,
Nathan Wright, Sarah Corley,
Margaret Sills.

PACKAGES.

Catharine Howser, Julia A. Heltzel,
Rev. H. Summers, Solomon Lidig.

BOXES.

Mary E. Morris, Henry Wonders,
J. C. Smith, Alvy Boylan,
J. C. Dicken, John E. Miller,
Wm. Crisman 2, Daniel Bullock,
A. F. Wolford, George Spease.

CLOTHING.

Matthias Onstett, Daniel Kring,
Wesley Bequest, George Feigter,
Mary Salor, Mrs. J. Love,
A. Lashley, D. H. Hogland,
Sarah Stombaugh, Harman Walters,
Harriet Hoiba, John Deibaugh.

J. B. FARQUHAR, Agent.

Bedford Select School FOR YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.

The Rev. S. J. Berlin, A. M., proposes to re-open the Select School in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. Lyon) on Tuesday, the 18th of April, A. D. 1865.

TERMS per session of 11 weeks:

Tuition for 1st class, the common English branches \$3.00

2d Class, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, History, &c. 7.50

3d Class, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics 9.00

One half the tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.

S. J. BERLIN, Principal.

April 7—31.

Sheriff’s Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expons and fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 10 o’clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz: One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, two log dwelling houses, log stable and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., George Meek, John Shafer, James Rollins and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, taken in execution as the property of Zachues Wertz.

Also—One tract of land containing about one hundred acres, more or less, with a log cabin in house and a small log stable thereon erected, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Christian Albright and others, taken in execution as the property of Henry Green.

Also—One lot of ground, about 60 feet in front, extending back about 250 feet, all cleared and under fence, with a frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Daniel Eversole and David Barnett, situate in the village of Lafayetteville, South Woodbury township, Bedford county, taken in execution as the property of Henry Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

April 7, 1865.

EDWARD F. KERE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, P. A.
Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers’ claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7, 1865.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, P. A.
Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph’s, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers. Office nearly opposite the “Mangel Hotel” and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LUMBER.
JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.
Will be exposed to public sale, by the subscribers, at Jacob Ellenberger’s, on the Glade Pike, nine miles west of Bedford, on MONDAY, 10th April, next, about one hundred thousand feet of seasoned White Pine Boards and Scaunches. This sale of Lumber will amply pay buyers and others wanting good Lumber, as it will be sold perpetually. Sale will commence at 12 o’clock, noon, when conditions will be made known, by
THOS. C. GARRETT.
Bedford, March 31.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SHARP, DECED.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec’d, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID M. REPLEGGE, Admr’t.
March 31—6t*

New Skirt for 1865.
THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY’S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
WEST’S BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. L. & J. O. West.) SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets, New York.
THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elastic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the tightest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring Skirt used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.
The wonderful elasticity and great comfort and pleasure to wear the “Duplex Elastic Skirt” will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenades and House Dresses, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small space as easily as a silk or muslin dress.
A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the “Duplex Elastic Skirt” for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.
They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.
FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canada, Haddam, Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the “Duplex Elastic Skirt.”
April 7, 1865—13w

Register’s Notice.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register’s office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans’ Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:
The account of Frederick Kauffman, guardian of Henry Kauffman, Frederick Kauffman, and William Kauffman, minor children of Catharine Kauffman, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec’d.
The final account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Snake Spring township, dec’d.
The account of James H. Lyons, executor of the last will, &c., of Benjamin Lyons, late of South Woodbury township, dec’d.
The account of Thomas Allison, administrator of the estate of Frederick Mechtley, late of St. Clair township, dec’d.
The account of Samuel Manspecker, admr. of the estate of Hannah Manspecker, late of East Providence township, dec’d.
The account of James McCleary, admr. of the estate of Geo. B. McCleary, late of Hopeval township, dec’d.
The account of Samuel Whip, Esq., execr. of the last will, &c., of George Slinger, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec’d.
The account of John and Joseph P. Mortimore, admrs. of the estate of Geo. Mortimore, deceased.
The account of Henry Taylor, executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier township, dec’d.
The account of Tobias Boor and Henry J. Bruner, Esq., executors of the last will, &c., of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.
The account of Daniel Sams, Esq., administrator of Jacob P. Weaverling, late of West Providence township, deceased.
The account of Philip Harkleroad, executor of the last will, &c., of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Colerain township, deceased.
The final account of John W. Scott and Joseph Hutchinson, administrators of the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, deceased.
The final account of David L. Replegge and John S. Replegge, executors of the last will, &c., of Rinehart Replegge, late of South Woodbury township, deceased.
The supplemental account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford borough, dec’d.
The account of Mary Sill, administratrix of the estate of Abm Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased.
The account of Charlotte Sleek, administratrix of the estate of Charles V. Sleek, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
The account of John Brown, Esq., one of the administrators of Alexander Gilson, late of Bedford township, dec’d.
O. E. SHANNON, Register.
April 7, 1865.

AUDITOR’S NOTICE.
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans’ Court of Bedford Co. to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of H. Whetstone, administrator of the Estate of Daniel Means, dec’d, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, inst., at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.
April 7, 1865.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, my hand. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "leptines," and "Swiss levers," in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign model, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to keep time.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
152 Broadway, N. Y.
March 31—1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

IT CURES CHOLERA, WHEN FIRST TAKEN, in a few hours. Dysentery in half an hour. Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price 40 and 80 cents.

TONAWANDA, Pa., August 6, 1859.

Dr. S. I. Tobias, New York: Dear Sir—I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse liniment amongst farriers and bootmen on this canal.

WM. LEWIS,
Sup't North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. March 31—1m

BUTLER'S FIASCO

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes, nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY more complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

March 31—1m

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent, but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

March 31, 1865—1m

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License to be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford County, to be held at Bedford on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May, next.

Val. Besser, Stonerstown,
Joseph Follmer, Juniata Township,
Peter Amick, St. Clairsville,
A. J. Snively, Schellsburg,
Isaac C. Miller, St. Clairsville,
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg,
D. J. Stone, " "
Bernard O'Neal, Cheneyville,
Christ. Snell, Bloody Run,
Samuel Feighner, Palo Alto,
Samuel Crisman, St. Clairsville,
Henry Fluck, Woodberry,
Samuel Sleek, Pleasantville,
J. C. Black, Bloody Run,
Jos. B. Stoner, Cumberland Valley,
James Haney, Stonerstown,
Catharine Tricker, Coldale,
Patrick Drieh, Rainsburg,
A. C. Mower, Bedford-Hor.,
Isaac F. Grove, " "

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co., to make distribution of the money in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of Ann Eliza Cox, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

April 7, —2t.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at May Term, 1865.

Samuel J. Way vs Dr. F. C. Reamer
Mary Moser et al vs Josiah Miller
Same vs Same
Theodore Kinton vs J. Mortimore et al
F. D. Beagle vs Wentz & Feather
Samuel Clark vs Wm. Sleek

O. E. SHANNON, Prothy.

April 7, 1865.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Corner, the Justices of the Peace, and

Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and James Hicks and

Esq., Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be held for the county of Bedford aforesaid on the first Monday of May, (being the 1st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 7th of April, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 7, 1865.

Master's Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 107, Nov. Term, 1864, being Seize Revere judgment in Ejectment to No. 229, April Term, 1865.

Whereas, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1864, to the foresaid Term of said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that the said defendant should pay a certain sum of money therein designated (with interest and costs) being for the purchase money for certain real estate; and whereas, at the February Term of said Court, A. D. 1865, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell the real estate aforesaid, unless the said defendant should pay the amount of said judgment, debt, interest and costs.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 22d day of April, next,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the real estate of James Logue, the aforesaid defendant, consisting of the following described two tracts of land, to-wit:

1st. A certain tract of land, situate in the County of Bedford, and in the Township of Juniata, containing 142 acres and 22 perches, more or less.

2d. A certain tract of land, situate in the County of Bedford, and in the Township of Juniata, containing 142 acres and 22 perches, more or less.

Also, all that other certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Adam Wolford and others, containing 73 acres and 43 perches, more or less; the same being part of the real estate devised to said Catharine Wolford by her late husband Joseph Wolford, deceased, for and during her natural life, as by his last Will and Testament, recorded in Will Book, No. 3, page 306, in the Register's Office at Bedford, full speed, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. H. SPANG, Master in Chancery.

March 31.

Notice in Partition.

BY virtue of a writ of Partition, or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will proceed to divide and appraise the Real Estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, dec'd., to-wit: One tract of land in Harrison Township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and eight acres, and one fourth, with a double log house, stable, and spring house, thereon erected, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John V. Wertz, and others, on Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Catharine Miller are, to-wit: Mary Ann, wife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa.; and Sophia, wife of John V. Wertz of Harrison Township 34 Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Londonderry Township, 44 Catharine wife of Daniel Aaron of Venango County 5th Hester wife of Peter Miller of Harrison Township 6th the issue of Sarah a dec'd daughter, to-wit: Elizabeth Miller of Bedford Township 2d Susan wife of George Leddig, of Londonderry Township, 3rd John S. Miller, of Harrison Township.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, March 24, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of J. W. Sleek, dec'd., will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Thursday, the 13th day of April next, all the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, to-wit: All that tract of land, now in the possession of John Wertz, situate on the Johnson Road, about three miles from Pleasantville, containing

222 ACRES.

121 perches more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a Dwelling-House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. The tract is well supplied with good running water, and is covered with fine locust, chestnut, and other valuable timber.

—A L S O—

there will be sold on Friday, the 15th of April, on the premises, in the same township, one other tract containing 251 acres and 23 perches, more or less, the same being the mansion property of said dec'd., about 125 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract is well covered with white pine, oak and other valuable timber. There is also a good log Dwelling-House and Double Log Barn upon the premises. This farm is well supplied with water, and there is an orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Both of the above tracts of land are patented, and titles indisputable.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of Sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

JOHN WEISLE, JOHN FICKES, Executors.

March 17, 1865.

List of Retailers.

A list of vendors of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1865, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Bedford Borough, Class. \$ cts.

Mrs. V. B. Tate store 24 7 00

M. & G. Reimund " 14 7 00

Geo. R. Oster & Co. " 14 7 00

A. B. Cramer & Co. " 13 10 00

T. H. & N. J. Lyons " 14 7 00

Miss M. Fetterly " 14 7 00

S. & W. Shuck " 14 7 00

Do do Fancy store 14 7 00

Robert Fyan store 14 7 00

J. M. Shuckmaker " 14 7 00

M. Stewart " 14 7 00

Wm. Hartley Hardware 14 7 00

Geo. Blymyer & Son " 14 7 00

Dr. B. F. Harry Drugs 14 7 00

H. C. Reamer " 14 7 00

A. L. Deaneough Confectionery 14 7 00

James B. Farquhar store 14 7 00

John Alsip & Son " 14 7 00

J. H. Hutson " 14 7 00

John G. Minnich Eating House 14 10 00

John G. Bolinger Confectionery 14 7 00

Charles Blake Bankers 14 10 00

Rupp, Shannon & Co. " 14 10 00

Mrs. E. V. Mowry store 14 7 00

David Broad Eating house 14 10 00

Wm. McMullen & Co. store 14 10 00

Miss Ullrich Smith Fancy store 14 7 00

John H. Hutton Eating house 14 10 00

Bedford Borough, Class. \$ cts.

Yont Distillery 15 00

Bedford Mineral Springs Ten Pins 7 50

do do Billiards 7 50

Wm. Wolf Confectionery 5 00

Broad Top Township.

Eichelberger & Lowery store 14 7 00

John Foster Eating house 14 10 00

Charles Blake " 7 50

Given & Maguire store 14 7 00

John & Co. " 14 7 00

Dunn & Lawrence " 14 7 00

Vanderweerd & Baker " 14 7 00

Richard L. Hutton " 14 7 00

Alfred Evans Confectionery 5 00

R. B. Wigdon " 7 00

Cumberland Valley Township.

Daniel Anderson store 14 7 00

Henry Miller distillery 15 00

Colerain Township.

A. C. James store 14 7 00

Jacob Reed & Co. " 14 7 00

Harrison Township.

Valentine B. Wertz store 14 7 00

George R. Bailey " 14 7 00

Juniata Township.

George Gardill store 14 7 00

Lewis N. Fyan " 14 7 00

William Keyser " 14 7 00

Hilliges & Co. " 14 7 00

Joseph Folger " 14 7 00

Napier Township.

G. W. Blackburn " 14 7 00

Samuel Heffner " 14 7 00

Middle Woodbury Township.

Andrew Baker store 14 7 00

George R. Bardollard " 14 7 00

A. L. Beckwith " 14 7 00

W. W. Ricketson " 14 7 00

South Woodbury Township.

D. F. Buck store 14 7 00

Daniel M. Bare " 14 7 00

Samuel Oster " 14 7 00

George Kaufman " 14 7 00

Robert Kistner " 14 7 00

East Providence Township.

D. A. T. Black store 14 7 00

John Nycum & Sons " 14 7 00

John Landersburg " 14 7 00

Bloody Run Borough.

J. M. Bardollard & Son store 14 7 00

J. B. Williams " 14 7 00

William & Co. " 14 7 00

Thomas Richer " 14 7 00

Bagshaw & Co. " 14 7 00

Mrs. J. A. Mann " 14 7 00

Elis Ramsay Drugs " 14 7 00

Mrs. Phoebe Akers " 14 7 00

Charles Blake Eating house 10 00

Abraham Sparks " 10 00

West Providence Township.

John Gilbaugh store 14 7 00

J. W. Bardollard Groceries 14 7 00

A. G. & Henry Allen " 7 00

Southampton Township.

Hugh Wilson store 14 7 00

George Lamm " 14 7 00

Snake Spring Township.

William Lyninger Confectionery 7 00

Liberty Township.

Catharine Fockler & Son store 14 7 00

Lewis Putt " 14 7 00

Fluck & Wharton " 14 7 00

B. Elliott " 14 7 00

Londonderry Township.

Jacob Evans store 14 7 00

David Evans " 14 7 00

Cairns M. Devore " 14 7 00

Monroe Township.

James R. O'Neal " 14 7 00

Daniel Fletcher " 14 7 00

Asa M. Williams " 14 7 00

Schellsburg Borough.

John Schell Hardware store 14 7 00

Black & Borden " 14 7 00

Miller & Robinson " 14 7 00

Duncan McVicker " 14 7 00

John E. Colvin " 14 7 00

G. Berkes & Son " 14 7 00

St. Clair Township.

G. D. Trout store 14 7 00

Simon Herschman " 14 7 00

F. D. Beagle " 14 7 00

M. S. C. Smith " 14 7 00

Nathan Wright " 14 7 00

G. B. Amick " 14 7 00

Isiah Blackburn " 14 7 00

Horn & Brother " 14 7 00

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